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BURLINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 20.

## WANTED.

When you want anything, advertise in the new special column of this paper. Some bargains are offered there this week which it will pay you to read about. See page two. This paper has more than 25,000 readers every week and one cent a word will reach them all.

Chaplain John M. Thomas of the First Vermont Infantry at Eagle Pass drops the FREE PRESS a post card, which bears this motto: "Our whole duty by the old flag and the old State. Every man a stronger, better man, when he gets back to old Vermont." That is the sort of sentiment that counts.

Cities and States that have relied upon taxes on moving picture shows, circuses, brokers, and so on, will be startled to know that the new federal revenue measure invades this field of revenue as well as the income tax realm. Plainly, the democratic administration no longer believes in a tariff even "for revenue only."

We congratulate Governor Gates on his decision not to call a special session of the Legislature in connection with the National Guard question. This means the saving of a considerable sum of money for the taxpayers of the State and the reasons the Governor gives for his decision are as conclusive as they should be satisfactory to all concerned.

Governor Gates announced his candidacy for the United States Senate Monday. Friends of ex-Governor E. C. Smith of St. Albans are quoted in our news columns as saying that, if Governor Gates entered the contest, they would force him into the field, and do their best to elect him. It remains to be seen whether this is to be a lawn party or a picnic in the woods, with searching parties for those who get lost.

## A "FULL HOUSE" ASSURED.

Nobody in Vermont is any longer worrying over the prospect of lack of attendance at the direct primaries in September, two months hence. On the contrary some people are fearful that the number of voters at the primary boxes will be far larger than they would like. In Burlington, for instance, we have had large caucuses over a single office like city representative, or State senator or congressman. In the September primaries a considerable number of candidates for office will be getting out the vote. There will be rival aspirants for the United States Senate and the State Senate, for lieutenant-governor and possibly one or two other State offices, for State's attorney and assistant judge, if not other county offices, for city representative, and so on. Instead of having a series of caucuses as formerly, all the caucuses will be held at one time and the voters will make their mark after the names of those they want for party candidates. Under all the circumstances we are looking for a large vote in the first real test of the direct primary in Vermont. If any voter stays at home to spite the law, he may spite himself and at the same time the candidates he hopes to see nominated for various offices.

## A WHOLESOME POPULAR MOVEMENT.

One advantage of the direct primary of which the people of Vermont are not likely to lose sight is the way in which it serves to emphasize the accountability of even United States senators to their constituents and to bring them into close touch with the voters and taxpayers. There was a time when this close personal contact was the result of natural conditions. To-day this country is so immense in its interests and comprehensiveness that individuals were in danger of being lost in the shuffle. The direct primary was one of the results of the demand of the individual voter for recognition of the fact that he still lives and has his being in the body politic.

The voters of Vermont can readily recall the time when it had become necessary for a candidate for the United States Senate merely to see a few leaders of political opinion in various parts of the State to ensure himself a majority of the members of the Legislature, and he was elected for life, no matter what he might do or leave undone.

To-day we have three candidates for the United States Senate in order of announcement. Senator Carroll S. Page, ex-Governor Allen M. Fletcher, and Governor Charles W. Gates. Rumor says others may come into the field, and in the

## WHAT JAPAN SEEKS THROUGH ALLIANCE WITH RUSSIA.

Vermont has a special interest in developments connected with the new alliance between Russia and Japan. We are interested through our State's penchant for national preparedness. We are particularly interested in any development in Japan's foreign relations since a distinguished son of Vermont in the person of Henry Willard Denison, a native of Guildhall, was long the brilliant legal adviser of the Japanese department of foreign affairs, having served in this responsible position from 1880 up to the time of his death on July 3, 1914. This Vermont authority on Japan's foreign relations helped draft the treaty of peace between Russia and Japan at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1905.

We are concerned as well as interested in the Russo-Japanese alliance because it unquestionably has a far-reaching significance as to America's "open door" policy, which the late Secretary of State John Hay was instrumental in helping to establish in China in connection with the Boxer rebellion and outbreak against foreigners in 1900. Americans can readily suspect that the Japanese, whose isolation from the world Commodore Perry helped end in 1854, only 62 years ago, and whose astounding development as the "Yankees of the East" astonished the world, have still further designs on China materially affecting our commercial interests in the "Celestial Empire."

Since Japan claims the right to maintain a Monroe doctrine of her own as to China, it is worth while to summarize the steps leading up to the present entente between Russia and Japan. The Korean peninsula under nominal vassalage to China thrust itself so near the Japanese islands as to be a constant menace. Accordingly, in 1876 Japan concluded a treaty with the Koreans which declared their independence from China, which was unable to demur.

In 1894 the King of Korea as a vassal called upon China for help, and Japan poured troops into Korea and took the government thereof in hand. War with China promptly followed. Port Arthur, China's strongest fortress, was reduced, and in the battle of Wei-hai-wei what was left of the Chinese fleet was taken. By the treaty of Shimonoseki on April 17, 1895, China obtained peace by recognizing the independence of Korea, ceding to Japan most of the Liao-tung peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores islands, and promising a large war indemnity.

Russia, Germany and France interfered to prevent the cession of the Liao-tung peninsula, which included Port Arthur, on the ground that it would be "detrimental to the lasting peace of the Orient." The dishonesty of this pretence, to which Japan was forced to yield, became evident the following year with the disclosure of a secret treaty of China with Russia, promising Russia the lease of Port Arthur and other important concessions. This lease was consummated in 1898, and Port Arthur was converted into the eastern terminus of the Siberian railway and made Russia's great stronghold on the Pacific.

Germany, not to be outdone, seized the port of Kiaochow and a surrounding zone as indemnity for the murder of two German missionaries, while Britain insisted on the lease of Wei-hai-wei on the Port Arthur terms. The United States took no part in the partition of China, but it insisted upon the "open door," which was granted.

It was these European outrages which led both directly and indirectly to the Boxer outbreak against foreigners as well as to the war between Russia and Japan in 1904-5, and moved Japan to maneuver for a chance to participate in the European war that broke out in 1914, that she might take Kiaochow from Germany. Whether the United States consented expressly to the spoliation of China as the price of an "open door" for our commerce, has never developed. Japan manifestly has had abundant reason for insisting that China in accordance with the recent demands made at Peking should make no further territorial concessions without the consent of Japan, and every move made by Japan as to China has caused a tremor in this country.

It is natural that Japan should seek to take advantage of the present situation in Europe to make a place for herself in the Sun in eastern Asia, where she was so recently kicked and cuffed by some of the very powers now at war. We in Japan's place would unquestionably seek China's trade, while enforcing a Monroe doctrine in that direction.

Japan received a visit last January from Grand Duke Mikhailovich of Russia, and it was in the preparation for the reception of this distinguished visitor that Count Okuma barely escaped death from bomb-throwers. Hollington K. Tong, editor of the Peking Daily News, at that time showed how an alliance with Russia would help Japan.

The first reason given was that Japan was in danger of complete isolation at the end of the present war involving all the great powers of Europe. The relations between the United States and Britain have strengthened, and the latter's alliance with Japan has weakened with the progress of this war.

When Japan maneuvered to enter the European struggle she violated China's neutrality in connection with Kiaochow, precisely as Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium though not so much so. The British insisted upon recognizing Chinese neutrality and sovereignty throughout the campaign against German interests in China, and this disposition to respect China's territory may have been one of the causes of the growing coolness of the Japs toward Britain. One thing is certain, the motive of Japan in going to war with Germany was not particularly to help England, although the terms of their alliance called for such action.

Japan apparently desired to force China to resort to arms to assert her rights, in which case the Japs would have excuse to disregard their pledge to England to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of China. Japan then took advantage of the situation in January, 1915, by making twenty-one demands on China. The shock to Japan resulting from the disclosure of uncompromising hostility on the part of the great powers to her designs on China is believed to have opened her eyes as to the probability of her isolation at the end of Europe's war and hastened the alliance with Russia, recently consummated.

Another factor is Japan's need of enormous credit to carry on her schemes of expansion and maintain a great navy. Russia has no money to loan but Japan believes the Russo-France alliance will open the door for her to the money markets of France. The alliance with Russia makes it possible for Japan to snap her fingers at public opinion in America, in England and indeed all continental Europe, and to close the door of opportunity in China. She believes the exploitation of China will give her untold wealth, and Russia is now receiving Japan's aid in arms and ammunition as part of the price for this privilege.

The one great obstacle that stood in the path of Japan's ambition in China was President Yuan-Shi-Kai. Japan is believed to have had a hand in stirring up the rebellion against him, if not in his death by poison. Two parties in Japan are contending over the policy of the empire toward China. One party believes if Japan were to act courageously and promptly in taking hold of China the rest of the world would be as complacent as it was when the Japs gobbled Korea. The other party holds that Japan should keep in touch with the rest of the world and go slow with reference to Chinese exploitation.

If President Li Yuan Hung, who is described as a strong military and naval man, can restore peace in China, the United States may have no trouble in the Far East. Turbulence in China will give Japan an excuse for further interference, and the establishing of her domination over much additional territory. What our course is to be remains one of the problems to be solved, but it behooves us to be prepared for emergencies.

event of prospect of a stalemate a new candidate might be drafted. Be all this as it may, when the canvass is ended the voters of Vermont will probably have succeeded fairly well in giving candidates to understand what they want, and the attitude of the aspirants to the Senate will have told the

wealth that believes in keeping at the very forefront in the councils of the nation. We must give direct voting by the individual voter full credit for this revolution in the direction of senatorial accountability on the one hand and of the renewed importance of the voter and the taxpayer on the other. Both results are wholesome and are in full keeping with the traditions of the fathers as well as the spirit of popular government and democratic institutions.

## WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS SAY

The Troublesome Question of the Boundary Between Vermont and New Hampshire.

(From the Boston Transcript.)

The supreme court of the United States has on hand a difficult question in the settlement of the boundary line between New Hampshire and Vermont. Arriving somewhat late on the scene, the new State of Vermont had to accept, in 1791, the boundary which the king of England had accommodately set for New Hampshire, namely, the western bank of the Connecticut river. The fixing of the bank of any stream, as a border, instead of the middle of the main current, wherever that may flow, is always productive of trouble and dispute, for the banks of streams often change, and the question must arise whether the boundary changes with them. All islands in the Connecticut, opposite her territory, belong to New Hampshire. But islands have become joined to the mainland. Do they by this process become a part of Vermont? The current has shifted so as to convert into an island what has been a part of the Vermont mainland. Does that shift the territory into New Hampshire? Land has been made on the Vermont side and costly mills have been built there, on which both States have a claim to collect taxes. To which do the taxes belong? A great industrial dam has flooded Vermont meadows in and above Vernon and Brattleboro. Does that flooded land now belong to New Hampshire, and will it go back to Vermont again as soon as the water is drawn off?

Questions like these, all of which are founded upon actual conditions or occurrences, suggest the impossibility of maintaining that kind of a boundary between American States. No doubt the supreme court, being governed by scrupulous respect for the letter of the law, will be inclined to defend the authority of the dead hand of England's king, but it will certainly devolve upon the court to provide, if possible, some other sort of boundary between the States that is movable one. It would be strange thing if the court should give territorial authority to New Hampshire over manufacturing establishments which have been erected within the accepted limits of Vermont towns, simply because a portion of a river bank has in the process of time been filled in.

Boundary questions between States of the Union have frequently arisen, and they have been settled amicably in all cases. Massachusetts has gained land from Rhode Island, and some of that land, being in the city of Fall River, is very valuable. There is, indeed, scarcely a boundary between the States which has not been affected by controversy. But American States settle such controversies quite peaceably in all cases. New Hampshire and Vermont will not go to war.

## RESPECTFULLY REFERRED TO HAPGOOD.

(From the Bennington Banner.)

Committees on resolutions, although governed by the best of intentions, frequently perpetrate regrettable errors which find their way into the public print. Once published the mistaken statements become so firmly established in the minds of many persons that to correct them is almost impossible. A case of this kind is the resolutions adopted by the State health officers at their annual school of instruction upon the record and public service of Readshorse's estimable citizen, Assistant Judge Crosby A. Perry. Judge Perry is the son of a soldier who fought in the war of independence, and so far as the national service of the sons of the American Revolution has been able to determine, he is the youngest living person with such a lineage. That he is one of only four "real sons," as the resolutions stated, seems hardly possible as the last year book of the Vermont society of the same order contained the names of more than four residing in this State. Neither the Judge Perry's father take part in the battle of Bennington, as the resolutions stated, but his maternal grandfather and great-grandfather were among the Berkshire troops who came to Bennington to fight with Gen. Stark. There was no real necessity for the distortion of the record of Judge Perry; it is good enough and remarkable enough when narrated strictly according to fact. It is a source of ancestral record of which the possessor may well be proud but it is one that has been maintained by the man who holds it. As a citizen soldier and a public official Judge Perry has served the nation, the State and his home community with efficiency and honor. Why discredit a reputable career by a careless disregard of actual facts?

## RARE METALS NOT ALWAYS SO.

Among the so-called "rarer" metals the most interesting are those whose compounds are abundant in nature, and of obtaining from these compounds is very high. In other words cheap methods have not yet been worked out for extracting the metals from these abundant compounds. In an article by Dr. J. W. Richards in Metallurgical and Chemical Engineering a discussion is given of the possibilities of some of these rarer metals, among which are beryllium, which is found as a compound in the gem, emerald, but more abundantly as a mineral called beryl. Magnesium is another metal which has lately been made on a fair sized scale in this country but not especially cheaply. Others are calcium, strontium, barium, boron, chromium, titanium and zirconium.

Aluminum in 1855 sold for \$10 per pound. To-day it sells for 60 cents, but normally is much lower, due to cheap methods of extraction by electrolysis at Niagara Falls. The silicon industry furnishes another example in point. Silicon is the most abundant and cheapest material in nature, yet silicon was selling in 1900 as a chemical curiosity at over \$100 an ounce. At present 10 cents per pound is a good price for silicon, due also to the use of electricity in an electric furnace. It is possible that the coming generation of chemists will find cheap methods of producing some of the present "rarer" metals.

## BREVITY.

"Is your wife fond of going to church?" "Yes; but she likes for the sermon to match her skirt in regard to length."—Florida Times-Union.

## VERMONT! MOTHER OF MEN!

Dear little State among the dark green hills,  
Who for thy never-changing bounds didst take  
The long, bright river and the azure lake,  
And whose deep lap the short-lived summer fills  
With sudden sweetness till its wealth o'er spills—  
How shall we sing thee for thy beauty's sake,  
Or praise thee in a voice that shall not break  
For paths of the theme wherewith it thrills?

What if on flying feet thy summers go,  
And the strict gods of beauty and of power  
Poured in a casket small thy peerless dower  
Who would not rather feel love's fiercest throes  
Than count the vacant years the loveless know—  
Reign with the rose her one imperial hour  
Than live the summer long a meaner flower  
Be glad, thy crown is greener for the snow.

Thou starest with loins upgirt, like those that wait,  
Not those that slumber; and around thy knees  
True sons of thine, scorers of fear and ease,  
Make music of their toll, early and late:  
For thou art fitly compassed in thy state  
By fields of clover, reddening to the breeze  
Hummed over by the blithe and laboring bees  
And guarded by the mountains calm and great.

Swarm after swarm thy children have gone forth  
But still the old hive keeps its golden store,  
Filled by the same bright service as before  
With frugal bounty and unwasted worth;  
And still they fly, far west and south and north:  
Their murmur fills the land from shore to shore;  
And if but few return, what myriads more  
Dread of thy face and bless thee for their birth!

They dream of thee! Of them dost thou not dream  
Didst thou not show them in their happy prime  
Thy deep wood secrets—teach them in their time  
The lapsing legend of the lingering stream  
Awe with the shadow lure them with the gleam—  
And at the first touch of the autumn rime  
Weave them the glamour of a magic clime,  
And paint their palace with the rain-crow's beam.

And they are still thy children, though their feet  
Follow hard trails in the tumultuous town,  
Or to the mighty waters have gone down;  
And though they long have heard the surges beat  
On alien shores, and alien tongues repeat  
Their names, and of new men have earned renown,  
They are thy children still, and every crown  
They win is thine, and makes thy dream more sweet.

At times thy musings take a darker hue,  
And thou hast sight of some war-torn furrowed field  
Where once the smoking squadrons charged and wheeled  
When liberty her perilled trumpet blew,  
And down through all the vales thy heroes flew,  
With thy cold deathless valor fired and steeled,  
To make the glorious legend on thy shield,  
"Freedom and Unity" forever true.

Sometimes with its old scorn thy lip is curled  
Thinking how on thy borders, east and west  
And south and north, thy foes around thee pressed,  
And all their bolts upon thy head were hurled  
When thy young flag was suddenly unfurled  
And the lone eagle left his stormy nest,  
Soaring above grim Mansfield's darkening crest,  
And screamed defiance to the whole armed world.

Yet these are not thy symbols. Scorn and ire  
In thy deep soul are but a passing mood  
But thou dost watch with sweet solicitude  
The plowfields putting on their green attire,  
The blue smoke curling from the cottage fire,  
The little schoolhouse, many scarred and rude,  
Half-shrinking in the shadow of the wood  
And, ringed with loving elms, the tall white spire.

Now wilt thou turn away from hours like these  
In the still closes of the cloistered town,  
Where generations of the book and gown  
Lead their pure lives under the tranquil trees  
Such pensive ways thy sober spirit please,  
And thou dost muse in many a volume brown  
From far-off, golden ages drifted down—  
Old inspirations, raptures, reveries.

Mother of men! whom the green hills enthroned,  
From whose bright feet the rivers haste away,  
Yet we have loved thee and thy love have known  
And if with too faint breath our reeds are blown  
To carry the great burden of thy lay—  
Yet some true notes among our measures play—  
The shame will all be ours, the honor thine alone.

## CATTY RETORT.

Miss Rydal—"Catty" told me I looked good enough to eat.  
Miss Rydal—"Some people are very easily satisfied about their food."—Boston Transcript.

## BURLINGTON SAVINGS BANK

INCORPORATED 1847

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## MAZATLAN, MEXICO.

Mazatlan, Mexico's metropolis of the Pacific Coast, reported to have been the scene of an unprovoked attack upon officers and men from the American gunboat Annapolis, is described in the National Geographic society's new geographic bulletin issued in Washington.

"The northern entrance to its harbor marked by a lighthouse perched on the crest of an eminence called Cerro del Creston, making it one of the loftiest guides to navigation in the world, Mazatlan is the chief entrepot for one of the richest mining sections of the southern republic. It not only exports the gold and silver from its own immensely wealthy state of Sinaloa, estimated by some experts to have the most valuable deposits in Mexico, but it also handles the ore shipments by sea of Zacatecas and Durango.

"The city, which has a population of 20,000, is situated on a small peninsula opposite the Bay of Olas Altas (High Waves), and is surrounded by coconut groves. It is a six days' voyage by steamship from here to San Francisco, the Mexican port being 235 miles east of the southern tip of Lower California. The distance from El Paso, due south to Mazatlan is about the same as from St. Louis to New Orleans.

"The aspect of the territory adjacent to Mazatlan is little affected by the property of the port. The Indians live in the same type of huts which they have occupied since the Spanish conquest and perhaps for centuries before that. The strip of lowland along the shore has a tropical climate, with an abundance of rain. Beyond this verdant margin to the East rises the towering, thickly wooded Sierra Madre range, extending for hundreds of miles to the North and South.

"Among the rich products of Mexico's fertile fields, under-sea caves and river which find their way to the outside world through the Mazatlan gateway are rubber gums, dyewoods, silver, iron, copper, gold, lead, pearls, tortoise-shell, salted fish, and cabinet woods. The city's manufacturing activities include saw mills, cotton factories and rope works.

"Fourteen years ago Mazatlan was almost depopulated by a frightful epidemic of bubonic plague which surpassed in severity some of the most terrible ravages of the 'Black Death' in Europe during the middle ages. According to one authority only 4,000 people out of a total of 15,000 were spared, and more than a thousand houses were burned in an effort to stay the march of the disease. During the last decade sanitary conditions have been improved greatly.

## WHY HE OBJECTED.

"Prisoner," said the stern old judge, "the jury has found you guilty of smashing all the windows and ruining the stock of ten millinery establishments. Have you anything to say before sentence is passed upon you?" "I have," announced the prisoner, rising to his feet. "Say it," "I protest, your lordship, against this verdict. I was not tried by a jury of my peers." "On what do you base that objection?" "Why, not one of 'em is married!"—London Tit-Bits.

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